

SILVER OR GOLD.

Better than either is a healthy liver. If the liver is O. K. the man is O. K. His blood is kept pure, his digestion perfect, and he can enjoy life and act intelligently and patiently upon the questions of the day. You all know what to take. You have known it for years. It is Simmons Liver Regulator—



For years you and your fathers have found it of sterling worth. It is and always has been put up only by J. H. Zeilin & Co. Take note but the genuine. It is the Red Z on the front of the wrapper, and nothing else is the same, and nothing so good.

PROFESSIONAL COLUMN.

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H. C. JASPER, M. D., Medicine and Surgery, Office—Collins Building, Main Street. Telephone at residence (the Carr place) on Broadway.

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Blacksmith. Country Produce especially wanted. Prompt delivery of goods to all parts of town. Canned Goods. Salt by the Barrel. Tobacco and Cigars. Candies and Cakes. Green Groceries. Come and see me.

E. R. Rowland, Irvine St. THE CLIMAX \$1.25 IN ADVANCE.

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TOO SMALL A BASE.

We Need a Greater Quantity of Primary Money. It is a puzzle to a great many people why the increase of silver money coined since 1873, and why, having all this silver in circulation, the silver men insist that silver has been greatly wronged, and that we have not now genuine bimetalism.

It is necessary, to reach correct views on this particular branch of the silver question, that the investigator in search of the truth should study the distinction between primary money and secondary money.

Prior to 1873 the silver dollar was a unit of value in the United States the same as the gold dollar. It was also a unit of redemption, the government mints being open to all that was brought, and in this country the silver dollar was worth a percentage over the gold dollar.

In 1873, by the infamous demonetizing law enacted through congress as the result of a conspiracy hatched in London and Wall Street, gold was made the exclusive standard, and there was, or the next, took from silver its legal function, and closed the mints against free coinage. This was likewise done by Germany, and a little later by other European states, as it had been done by Great Britain in 1816.

At the commencement of demonetization in 1873 there were only 35,000,000 people of Europe on the gold standard, including England and Portugal, while there were nearly 300,000,000 in Europe and America on the silver or bimetallic standard.

At that time there were about \$1,600,000,000 of gold, and the same amount of silver in the world performing the function of primary or redemption money. This \$600,000,000 was the basis of money upon which all prices in civilized countries were established.

TOUCHING. What caused the recent bond issues under President Cleveland? Some say that the tariff was insufficient to bear the running expenses of the government, and that money had to be borrowed to make up the deficit. This is a mistake.

This is a mistake. The \$12,000,000 that the government really spent during the two years' business (1894-5) was not all payable in gold. You can figure \$600,000,000, however, to be paid in gold, for that would be the amount of interest for two years on the bonds then outstanding. This would make \$300,000,000 of gold payable in 1894 and \$300,000,000 payable in 1895, and statistics show that there was enough gold in the treasury to have paid

for it is an inevitable law that the volume of real money—the money of ultimate redemption—fixes the value of the money.

The demonetizing act of our congress in 1873, following by the action of Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Russia, Belgium and other countries, had the effect of cutting the \$600,000,000, which at that time was the world's volume of money, in halves and throwing one-half away. Silver was discarded as a measure of values and the duty thrown on gold. As a result prices, the world over, have fallen about 50 per cent. The purchasing power of gold has increased to that extent. Bonds and other forms of invested wealth, on which the principal and interest are payable in gold, have increased in value, and it is the only species of property that has increased. The fact that silver has been discarded and put in circulation does not count, because its original function as a measure of values has been taken away. Silver is merely secondary money; it is no longer a unit of value, and, like the greenbacks, has to lean upon gold as redemption money.—Pittsburgh Post.

THE POSITION OF SILVER. It is the Legal Tender Quality That Matters. Several correspondents have addressed the Herald in reference to the question whether silver dollars and silver certificates are redeemable in gold or not. The answer of Secretary Carlisle, as given below, is conclusive enough, but the campaign of education, as comprehended by the majority of the population, consists in either confounding or deliberately misleading the public.

The Lincoln Journal, the other day, said: "These silver certificates are now redeemable in gold at the subtreasuries. As any man can take his silver dollars and exchange them for silver certificates at will, and then exchange his certificates for gold, the statement of Mr. Bryan in his New York acceptance that it is the legal tender character of the silver dollar that keeps it at par with gold and nothing else, is absolutely chicanery. He denies that the government pays out gold for silver dollars. He would, therefore, imply that if free coinage is adopted and as an inevitable consequence the government must cease from redeeming its paper issues in gold coin, the character of the free coinage dollar would be kept at par with gold. Those who contend that Bryan is an honest man

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MISLEADING STATEMENTS.

Two Goldite Campaign Strategists Set in Their Proper Places. In his address to a party of workmen from Pennsylvania, Maj. McKinley said: "And there is another thing we ought to remember, and that is free silver at a ratio of sixteen to one, or other ratio, will not repeat the great law of supply and demand." Certainly it will not. Nobody expects it will, and it is much of a compliment to the intelligence of the goldite candidate if he believes that anyone does think so. Bimetallists propose to use the great economic law of supply and demand to benefit the masses of the people. It is in accordance with the workings of this great law that the purchasing power of money and securities is now great, and that property, labor and products are cheap.

The discarding of silver as a standard money and the use of gold alone has diminished the supply of standard money, and consequently increased its price. Yet bimetallists propose by fixing the unit of value in both metals, that is, making both standard money, to increase the quantity, and thus by increasing the supply, diminish the price. By so doing they propose to diminish the value of money, and thus increase the price of labor, products and property. McKinley further said: "It is a grave error to suppose that the standard money will not enhance the intrinsic value of labor, products and property, but it will enhance their price. On this question there is no difference of opinion between writers on political economy. In fact, the goldite writers themselves admit this. They claim that the gold standard will reduce the purchasing power of money one-half, which means that the purchasing power of labor, products and property will double in price. This is an extreme view, and, while the highest wages, and the actual cost to the man who ultimately receives it would not exceed 17 cents on the dollar.

All that has been said concerning the "intrinsic value" of gold or the "cost of production," is equally true of silver and other metals. It so happens by the custom among eight or ten leading nations of the world that gold is treated as money by weight, as well as its face value in all; while silver, having been demonetized in all these countries, is not valued as money, but as the side of the nation which uses it, but treated as a commodity, quoting it on the stock exchange precisely as grain is quoted.

Under these circumstances, therefore, silver will only bring its commodity price, which is largely determined by the cost of production and the value of the metal, while gold, retained at its "face value" without regard to its increased production and lessened cost of production, or "intrinsic value"—Seattle Times.

WISCONSIN BOLTCRATS. An Incident Which Shows Up the Strength of the Goldbugs. Here is a significant straw from Wisconsin which shows up the weakness of the goldbug democrats. Wisconsin has the reputation of being the state where there is the largest number of goldbugs in the Union. It is the home of that venerable irreconcilable, Gen. Briggs. It had an anti-silver delegation in the Chicago convention, and it was expected to keep up the fight.

The Wisconsin delegation, like that of Louisiana, requires 1,000 signatures to enable the goldbug democratic ticket to be put on the official ballot. The goldbugs have been working on a list for some time, but have been unable to get the 1,000 signatures. They could not get over 600, and were in despair, and finally turned the list over to Chairman Nelson, of the republican state central committee.

"What!" he exclaimed, so says that stalwart goldbug paper, the Chicago Record, "are these all the names you can get?" He was informed that they were very hard work to get democrats to sign, that the state had been canvassed, and it seemed impossible to get more signatures.

Not Good at Answering Questions. If you want to see a republican speaker fear his hair, just let a free silver man get up and ask him questions. The average gold bug is trapped the minute he leaves the lesson he has learned.—Illinois State Register.

FARMERS AND FREE SILVER. No Hope for Agriculture in the West Without Unlimited Coinage. Some time ago the question was put to a shrewd business man: "To what must we look for an improvement in the condition of the farmers? Is it the condition of the farmers, or is it the condition of the money?" The answer was: "The condition of the money."

It is probable that the Wisconsin goldbugs will get enough signatures to place their ticket on the official ballot, but it will only be with republican assistance. It shows that the goldbug democrats do not really desire the restoration of the standard, that they are merely a republican side show, and a very weak one at that, when after weeks of work in the great "sound money" state of Wisconsin, they like to call it, they can get only 600 signatures to the petition for representation at the election.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

ENGLAND AND SILVER. An Experienced London Financier Says Up the Situation. It is with the greatest interest that I have read the discussion of the silver question in the Record, and I have feared, with of London, and it has occurred to me that it might be of some interest to you to have the views of a man who has had the financial experience of 15 years within a stone's throw of Lombard Street.

It appears that you Americans were very much interested in the "demonetized," and that even you have been in a turmoil of debate and inquiry to ascertain how it was done and what consequences result from the said demonetization. That silver was stricken down for a purpose there is no question. Had there been no purpose for so doing there would have been no opposition to the restoration of the free coinage laws as they existed previous to 1873.

There were several reasons for the prohibition of the free coinage of silver, thereby shifting the debts of the country from the dollar standard to the single gold standard, and one of the chief of these was to enable the exchange dealers to have a steady and profitable exchange on the silver standard, and to enable them to sell the standard at a profit.

Another purpose was to cheapen the securities of the silver currency as measured by gold, this class of securities being having, as a consequence of the free coinage law, a value of silver depreciated over 2,000,000,000.

To create competition in the price of cotton, hides and other products, thus enabling the producers to sell their goods at a profit, and to enable them to get cheap foodstuffs and raw material, was also another principal purpose for bringing about the fall in the price of silver as measured by gold.

The method by which the prices of raw materials were cheapened was to get quotations from India on wheat and cotton, and thereby regulating the price of the American product in Liverpool. The dealers would also get quotations for hides and wool from London and America and thereby regulate the price

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

ROYAL Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE. Of these commodities in this market for American and Australian hides and wool. In order to arrive at a proper understanding of this matter, it is necessary to know that the silver price of cotton and wheat in India as measured by the rupee is practically the same as in 1873. Silver being the standard in India has therefore, not depreciated in that country.

The same principle holds good in South America, as wool and hides were purchased on the silver basis. In 1873, and before the fall in silver, the gold sovereign could only purchase in exchange ten silver rupees. Consequently the gold sovereign could not purchase the products of the silver standard in India than could be purchased for ten silver rupees. Therefore, just in proportion, as more silver could be "pumped" into a gold sovereign, so much more Indian wheat and cotton could be purchased with the sovereign.

In 1873, and for some time after, a gold sovereign could purchase only about four bushels of Indian wheat (received at Liverpool) but for many years, owing to the cheapness of silver, the Liverpool wheat buyer has been able to exchange his gold for cheap rupees, and in fact, has obtained a bushel of gold for his silver sovereign.

The result of this fall in the price of silver was at once to cause a corresponding depreciation in value, though the land of Great Britain, Australia, Canada and the United States. It also caused a fall in the price of other kinds of real estate as are situated in the agricultural districts of other countries, the loss entailed being variously estimated at from 2,000,000,000 to 2,500,000,000.

Gold-edged securities have not of course depreciated in value, though there has been a great loss by the liquidation with the lesser grades of gold securities.

If silver should be restored to its former position it would then be at par with gold, and the importer of grain would not then be able to buy silver cheap with which to exchange for the products of the silver standard, and the saving of the dollar, it is for the United States alone to lead. The rest will soon follow.

The arch-financiers are industriously feeding that little oceanic gold stream whose current is flowing in this direction from Europe and America, but Kinley is elected president how quickly the current will be turned in the other direction and a sale of bonds precipitated. The money power is full of presidents and the people will be fooled if they don't watch out.—Binghamton Leader.

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The result of this fall in the price of silver was at once to cause a corresponding depreciation in value, though the land of Great Britain, Australia, Canada and the United States. It also caused a fall in the price of other kinds of real estate as are situated in the agricultural districts of other countries, the loss entailed being variously estimated at from 2,000,000,000 to 2,500,000,000.

Gold-edged securities have not of course depreciated in value, though there has been a great loss by the liquidation with the lesser grades of gold securities.

If silver should be restored to its former position it would then be at par with gold, and the importer of grain would not then be able to buy silver cheap with which to exchange for the products of the silver standard, and the saving of the dollar, it is for the United States alone to lead. The rest will soon follow.

The arch-financiers are industriously feeding that little oceanic gold stream whose current is flowing in this direction from Europe and America, but Kinley is elected president how quickly the current will be turned in the other direction and a sale of bonds precipitated. The money power is full of presidents and the people will be fooled if they don't watch out.—Binghamton Leader.

Not Good at Answering Questions. If you want to see a republican speaker fear his hair, just let a free silver man get up and ask him questions. The average gold bug is trapped the minute he leaves the lesson he has learned.—Illinois State Register.

FARMERS AND FREE SILVER. No Hope for Agriculture in the West Without Unlimited Coinage. Some time ago the question was put to a shrewd business man: "To what must we look for an improvement in the condition of the farmers? Is it the condition of the farmers, or is it the condition of the money?" The answer was: "The condition of the money."

It is probable that the Wisconsin goldbugs will get enough signatures to place their ticket on the official ballot, but it will only be with republican assistance. It shows that the goldbug democrats do not really desire the restoration of the standard, that they are merely a republican side show, and a very weak one at that, when after weeks of work in the great "sound money" state of Wisconsin, they like to call it, they can get only 600 signatures to the petition for representation at the election.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

ENGLAND AND SILVER. An Experienced London Financier Says Up the Situation. It is with the greatest interest that I have read the discussion of the silver question in the Record, and I have feared, with of London, and it has occurred to me that it might be of some interest to you to have the views of a man who has had the financial experience of 15 years within a stone's throw of Lombard Street.

It appears that you Americans were very much interested in the "demonetized," and that even you have been in a







## THE CLIMAX.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7 - 1896

—Hay is 75 cents a hundred.  
—Court of Claims met yesterday.  
—Latoria's 33 days meeting is in progress.  
—R. T. Tyler will speak in Richmond next Tuesday.  
—Todd's millinery opening the balance of this week.  
—John B. Thompson spoke at Paint Lick Tuesday.  
—Paul Noble left for this office a car of corn that has 34 rows of grain.  
—For shingles and cattle, Richmond is great on court days.  
—The CLIMAX window is filled with sample anarchist bombs.  
—L. P. Todd's millinery opening Thursday, Friday and Saturday.  
—The Government Building is growing rapidly and is a beauty.  
—Six cars of export cattle were shipped to Jersey City, Saturday.  
—Klein & Son's \$15, 000 sale of dry goods, shoes clothing &c., now going on.  
—White's drug store removed to Main street, next door above Madison National at bank.  
—See notice to creditors by L. L. Bright, administrator of D. M. Bright.  
—Rev. J. P. Mitchell will preach at Kingston, Sunday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.  
—The Caldwell High School football team defeated the Preps by a score of 8 to 0, yesterday.  
—Bryan and Sewall headquarters have been opened in the spacious Farley building.  
—Capt. A. D. Powell, a prominent citizen of Irvine, aged 75 years, died Monday morning.  
—G. W. Rice, executor, will rent publicly 300 acres of land near Speedwell, See ad.  
—Walter, 13-year-old son of Wm. C. Fish, died near Berea, Monday morning, of pneumonia.  
—The frame work of the chapel of the Christian church on the Dillingham addition is up.  
—Judge William Lindsay, U. S. Senator, will speak in Richmond, Tuesday week, 7th.  
—Mr. W. W. Combs will speak at Blythe School House, Friday night next, to the Bryan club.  
—Revenue collections, this District, for September, were \$125,000, the largest since the increased tax.  
—The R. N. L. & B. Railroad will be offered at public sale at Versailles, Saturday, the lowest bid to be \$250,000.  
—There are about one hundred Democrats in this county who will have to go to Crab Orchard for the gold cure.  
—The Richmond Steam Laundry Co. has sold out to Tevis Bros., who will continue the business as heretofore.  
—Chenault, Brooks Hamilton and Walker are back at Silver Creek, and Dudley, Bennett, McWilliams and Salter are not.  
—A true case of 1690 is reported in this county—1 girl is engaged to 16 fellows and not one of them is John R. Fellows.  
—Dan Brock was at Berea, yesterday, to adjust the \$2,500 policy in the Mutual Benefit of Newark, on the life of A. J. Hanson.  
—W. W. Nalley, of Paint Lick, is at the infirmary with a crushed hip, the result of a hoghead of tobacco falling on him at Salem Wallace's.  
—The Richmond boys beat the Silver Creek boys on the former's grounds, Saturday by 16 to 12, after some good playing had been done.  
—J. Mott Rothwell, of Lancaster, Democrat, will speak at Kirskevill Saturday at 1 o'clock, Silver Creek at 7 o'clock, and at Paint Lick Saturday afternoon.  
—A load of coal fell through a defective floor at the Bluegrass store, but notwithstanding the fall at Miller's the dealers didn't mark down their prices.  
—During the past week, forty cars of cattle from Tennessee and Virginia were received here over the L. & N., but driven on to Clark, Fayette and Montgomery.  
—Benson Cobb, Red House, has found an egg with B. on one side and does not say which side—and a silver dollar on the other, the B. standing presumably for Buckner.  
—Wm. Dalton, of Panola, has a water gap that rises as the creek rises, falls as the creek falls, is horse high, bull strong and pig tight, and in all, is the best gap you ever saw.  
—Communion services at Silver Creek chapel, Sunday at 11 o'clock, with preparatory services Saturday at 7 o'clock, Rev. W. R. Potter, of Kirskevill Presbyterian church, officiating.  
—T. G. Stevens is back in Richmond, after a long absence, and has opened a restaurant down on Main street, next to New York Store, McKee's old corner, where he will be glad to see you.  
—Mr. John D. Hamilton and wife have returned from a visit to the venerable Anderson Hamilton, in Lee county. The latter, though eighty-six years old, will come horse back down to Union City, this week, on a visit. The distance is more than forty miles, and he will make the trip in a day easily.  
—Disappeared.  
—W. H. Baxter, of Ford, late a blacksmith at Foxtown, disappeared on Sunday, and his whereabouts remain unknown. He is from Athens, Fayette county.  
—Millinery Opening.  
—An imposing millinery opening will take place the next three days at L. P. Todd's. Remember the time, ladies, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 8th, 9th and 10th.  
—Speaking at Court House.  
—Hon. R. T. Tyler, of Hickman, and Luther C. Willis, of Shelbyville, will speak to the sound money Democrats and the general public at the court-house, Tuesday night, before him—in the primary and at November.

**Improving.**  
J. W. Zaring Milling Co., bought 5,000 bushels of wheat on Monday at 55 cents, which shows an improvement in wheat. Mr. Zaring reports his business just twice as heavy now as last year. Wholesale collections good, but retail slow.  
**Bully Hurt.**  
C. U.'s foot ball team played at Lexington the L. A. C. Saturday. After the game was over, trainer Lyons, of the C. U. team, was found on the ground dangerously hurt about the head. He is in a serious condition. C. U. lost the game.  
**Sold Out.**  
C. B. Engelman says it pays to advertise. He announced his desire to sell his butcher business, and Buchanan bought him in for less than twenty-four hours. Mr. Man With-the-Long-Name will now run both shops—his own and the Engelman house.  
**A Furniture Firm Affirms.**  
—Buchanan & Biggerstaff announce in to-day's CLIMAX a line of new furniture that every body should inspect. They have furniture and prices such as you find in the cities and without the expense of your going after it, paying freight and running the risk of damage.  
**October Occasions.**  
The first week in October shows a decided increase in the matrimonial field. Four weddings.  
William Prather, Martha Howard, W. Jones, Sarah Bishop, Brutus Fullilove, Nancy Masters, Raymond Long, Carrie Whitaker. No colored weddings.  
**Court-day.**  
Seventeen hundred cattle at the pens, Monday. All sold at 2½ to 3½ cents. Best weighed 1,000. Demand active but the price not quite so high as last court.  
Many of the cattle were from the county, and many were bought by parties in the city.  
Collins & Fox report 40 mules and 20 horses sold at fair prices.  
**White's Drug Store Removed.**  
Dr. W. G. White has removed his drug store from his old stand on Second street to the large building on Main, between Madison National Bank and Covington & Mitchell's. Don't forget this when you want drugs, chemicals, books, prescriptions, or any thing else kept in a big drug store.  
**An Aged Lady Dies Suddenly.**  
Mrs. Mary White was found dead in bed at the home of her son, Brutus White, near Richmond, on Thursday morning. She was awake at 3 o'clock and took some medicine, but at 7 o'clock she was dead. She was 92 years old. Buried at the family burying ground. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Wm. Fife, this place, is a daughter.  
**It Puzzled the Barber.**  
One day last week a fellow walked into Jones' with a battered 10 cent piece, laid it on the counter and called for a drink of whisky. The dilapidated dime was flipped into the box and the "red hoker" set before the man. "I'd like have a little mint," said the customer. "What do you want with even a little mint?" asked Enright. "I've done got your bullion!"  
**High and Dry.**  
—The CLIMAX, Richmond, Ky., is reported in this county—1 girl is engaged to 16 fellows and not one of them is John R. Fellows.  
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**Democratic Speaking.**  
John B. Thompson, candidate for Congress, Newby, Wednesday, 2 o'clock. Union City, Thursday, 2 o'clock. Waco, Thursday night. Rear Wallow, Friday, 2:30 o'clock. Kingston, Friday, 7:30 o'clock. Bransfield, Saturday, 10 o'clock.  
**A High Tide of Contributions.**  
A large number of free silver articles, contributed by divers persons in Madison county, have been received by The CLIMAX, and are being published as rapidly as time and space will permit. If any one feels neglected along this line, attribute it to the congested condition of the supply and not to any lack of desire on the part of The CLIMAX to publish.  
**According to Law.**  
Many have been anxious to know just what course our county officials will pursue in the matter of freeing the turpicks and compensating the stockholders since the destruction of the gates. There seems to be no disposition on the part of the owners of the roads to re-establish the toll-gates, but the law will take its course as though nothing had happened. It is highly probable that a compromise will be effected at the next term of the Fiscal Court, which convenes here next Tuesday. Those which are not then settled will come up at the October term of County Court.—Lawrenceburg News.  
**Daughters of the Confederacy.**  
The wives, widows and daughters of Confederate soldiers now have a charter to organize a chapter and will meet Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, to organize at the Public Library rooms on Main St. The objects of the association are educational, memorial, literary and social. The wives, widows and daughters of Confederate soldiers and others who had representative members of their families in the Confederate service are entitled to membership and are solicited to be present and to become members.  
This association is for the good of society, benevolent in its character, to honor the memory of those who fell in the service of the Confederate States. They now have a membership of thirty-four.  
**Berea College Opens.**  
On Sept. 30th, Berea College opened with 50 or 60 more students than last year's opening. Excursion parties came from Chicago, Cleveland and other points to Cincinnati, and by special car to Berea.  
A reception in the parlors of Ladies' Hall followed.  
The various societies have begun work—Chionochorus, Y. M. C. A., Phi Delta, Alpha Zeta, Omega, Harmonia, Glee Club, Ladies Glee Club. The Berea Reporter is to be issued monthly. The brass band is to be reorganized.  
To the force have been added Mrs. Lydia Youm, Chicago, Normal Department; A. A. Potter, Illinois, head of the fine arts department. In the old time he belonged to Milo Baxter. He could never be induced to auditore his whisky.  
MARK DONOVAN, one of the proprietors of the Winchester Democrat, has gone and got married. The thing he should have done sixty years ago, but better late than never.  
**A Successful Campaign.**  
Attorney O. H. Brewer has returned from a trip through Jackson, Laurel and Clay counties, during which he made a number of speeches for Bryan and silver. He reports good crowds, attention, and bright prospects for a heavy increase in the Democratic vote in the 11th Congressional District Nov. 3rd.  
In Clay county, G. W. Baker, elected attorney by the Republicans, is making speeches for Bryan and silver. He is a life-long Republican of the same county, is likewise making silver speeches. Those who have a right to know, say that within a circle of one and a half miles around Manchester, Bryan will get 100 Republican votes. Mr. B. found his brother and other relatives, nearly all Republicans, in line for Bryan. He had joint debates at Manchester and Laurel Creek in Clay, Annville in Jackson, and McWhorter in Laurel. At each place the enthusiasm was great. "Watch the votes of those counties, this year, and compare them with former elections, and you will be surprised."  
**Court Day Speaking.**  
The citizens of Madison county had speeches to their hearts content on last Monday.  
Hon. Geo. M. Davis, of Louisville, first spoke for an hour and fifteen minutes for the "whites." He attempted to justify the rights of many Democrats from the principles announced in the Chicago platform. Mr. Davis is a learned and able lawyer and powerful speaker, having few equals in Kentucky, but if he set forth a solitary reason for the faith that is in him, or gave out the slightest evidence of any justice in his cause, nobody in all that large crowd heard it.  
Hon. John W. Yerkes, of Danville, represented the Republicans. He is one of the brightest speakers in his party, but he created no enthusiasm, and in all in had just as well have staid at home.  
The lion of the day was Allen O. Myers, of Ohio. He is an orator, a logician, a rhetorician, actor and all-round spell binder and hypnotist. To say that he held the crowd up to fever heat of interest would be mildly putting it. Every silver man in the packed audience felt absolutely sure his rights, and the balance of mankind, were being left high and dry on the political rocks to break up their bulls and go to pieces generally.

**Bernie's Raid.**  
Colonel Bennett H. Young and Captain B. T. Caswell, of the 1st Kentucky, arrived in this city yesterday evening after completing a mission that will attract considerable attention. Both were officers under General John Morgan, the Confederate raider, and were with him when he invaded Indiana and Ohio. The details of the raid they told us they covered that day, July 14, 1863 they journeyed to Clinton, Ind., a small hamlet near Sunman, Ind., where the start was made by Morgan and his men.  
Picking up the trail at this point Colonel Young and Captain Caswell secured a good team of horses and started over the circuitous route over which they had followed General Morgan more than 33 years ago. From Clinton the route led into Ohio via Harrison, and thence to Glendale, Sharonville and Camp Dennison, ending at Williamsburg, Ohio. The drive through the country in two days. It took Morgan but 22 hours, counting a rest of four hours at Mt. Repose, to come the distance, which is 90 miles. This establishes the fact beyond a doubt that Morgan's memorable raid was the great cavalry achievement of his kind in the history of this country.—Cincinnati Commercial.  
**A Pig Puzzles Two Men.**  
Oldham & McDonald have a 50-pound pig that had a barrel of fun out of them one day last week. Mr. McDonald knew they had seven pigs. He happened to observe the pigs through the crack of a fence as they stood at a trough. He counted eight pairs of front feet. Next day he looked over the fence and counted seven pigs. He walked back a few steps and set down on a log. Presently he found himself counting the pairs of feet through the crack, and remarkable as it may seem, and even downright puzzling as it was to him, there were eight pairs of feet. Next day he looked over the fence and counted seven pigs. He walked back a few steps and set down on a log. Presently he found himself counting the pairs of feet through the crack, and remarkable as it may seem, and even downright puzzling as it was to him, there were eight pairs of feet. Next day he looked over the fence and counted seven pigs. He walked back a few steps and set down on a log. 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